

Climate regulation around the world in 2025

As our climate becomes increasingly volatile, countries around the world are setting more ambitious emission reduction targets. The result is tighter regulation putting greater pressure on businesses of all shapes and sizes to measure, manage, reduce, and offset their emissions. And they're turning to their partners for help.

Whe	re	Law / standard	Who	When	What
<u> </u>	Brazil	CVM Resolution 193	Publicly held companies, investment funds, and securitisation companies.	Voluntary reporting starts in 2024, mandatory reporting in 2026. Reports due within 3 months of FY close from 2027.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions based on ISSB guidelines. Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, explained
3	China	PRC Sustainability Reporting Guidelines	Companies listed on SSE 180, Star 50 Index, or listed both in China and overseas.	Reporting begins in 2025; first results published in 2026.	Scope 1 and 2 emissions required; Scope 3 encouraged. Must disclose use of carbon credits.
<u> </u>	European Union	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) Learn more	Public/private companies in EU, and non-EU with turnover > \$157 million in EU operations.	Large companies report from 2024; all companies by 2028.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Must explain if Scope 3 is deemed not material.
n	Hong Kong	New Climate Requirements	Companies listed on the HKSE.	Data collection starts in 2025; HSCLI companies begin Scope 3 reporting in 2026.	Scope 1 and 2; scope 3 if financially material; if financially material scope 3 required for Hang Seng Composite Large Cap Index.
u	Nigeria	Financial Reporting Council Act (FRC Act)	Public and private companies, including SMEs.	Voluntary reporting began in 2023; mandatory reporting begins in 2028.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions based on ISSB standards.
	New Zealand	Aotearoa NZ Climate Standards 1, 2, 3	Large companies listed on NZX with a market cap. of +\$60M, large registered banks, licensed insurers, credit unions, and investment scheme managers.	Scope 1 and 2 reporting began in 2023; Scope 3 reporting began in 2024.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.
	Singapore	Climate Reporting and Assurance Roadmap	Listed companies; large private companies with \$1B+ revenue and \$500M+ in assets.	Listed companies report Scope 1 and 2 in 2025 and scope 3 in 2026; private companies follow in 2027, with scope 3 beginning in 2029.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions based on ISSB standards.
a	Switzerland	The Climate Ordinance	Public companies, banks, and insurers with 500+ employees and assets of CHF 20M+ or turnover of CHF 40M+.	Reporting required from 2024.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions; plans for net negative emissions by 2050.
ē	Turkey	Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)	Banks and companies meeting two of these: t500M assets, t1B revenue, or 250+ employees.	Reporting started in 2024; first reports due in 2025.	Scope 1 and 2 emissions required; Scope 3 optional for first 2 years.
Z	United Kingdom	Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)	Public and private companies with \$636M+ turnover and 500+ employees, or smaller companies meeting two of three criteria: \$45.8M+ turnover, \$22.9M+ assets, or 250+ employees.	Reporting began in 2020.	Scope 1 and 2 emissions required; Scope 3 if financially material.
	California, USA	Climate Accountability Acts SB 253 & SB 261	Companies with \$1B+ (SB 253) or \$500M+ (SB 261) revenue doing business in California.	Scope 1 & 2 emissions due in 2026; Scope 3 in 2027; risk reports every two years from 2026.	Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions; climate-related risks.

Do your customers fall under the scope of climate regulation?

Emissions reporting is complex, expensive, and requires expertise. Which is why affected companies are seeking support from their existing partners. These partners are working with Lune to enrich their data with ISO-compliant emission reporting. They're winning new deals, retaining clients, and reducing churn by supporting their customers through climate compliance.